THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9916. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 4. 1785.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6. 1785,

Will be performed, *(Not acted here these many years)*, The Tragedy of

THE EARL OF WARWICK.

(For the only Night this Season)

Written by the late Rev. Mr FRANKLIN.

The Earl of Warwick,	Mr CLINCH;
Earl of Pembroke,	Mr WAYLETT;
Earl of Suffolk,	Mr SPARKS;
And King Edward,	Mr WARD.
Lady Elizabeth Gray,	Mrs BADDELEY;
Lady Clifford,	Mrs WOODS;
And Margaret of Anjou,	Mrs YATES.

To which will be added, *(8th Night)*, by *Particular Desire*, The

POOR SOLDIER.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes taken at the Theatre Office.

By permission of the Lord Provost.

TO-MORROW, and every Evening till further notice,

In the Dancing Room, St Mary's Chaple, Niddry's Wynd,

THE CELEBRATED SIEUR REA, SENIOR,

who exhibited in this City fifteen years since, and is just arrived from abroad,

So well known for his capital performances, which he has exhibited above twenty years with general applause, intends to entertain the Ladies and Gentlemen with his

Grand Medley of Entertainments.

The Performance consists of Philosophical Experiments, Mathematical Operations, and Magical Deceptions. The particulars are mentioned in the hand bills, and are not to be equalled by any other person in Europe.

To begin each evening at Seven o'clock.—Front Seats, 2 s. Back Seats, 1 s.

*** Ladies and Gentlemen may have a private performance at their own houses if required, at any time in the day previous to the exhibition.

☞ Any part of the exhibition taught for a reasonable consideration.

Tickets to be had at Messf. Corri and Sutherland's, Music Shop, New Bridge, where the Sieur may be heard of.

In that large Room in Bailie Fyffe's Close.

On Tuesday, and every evening this week, and Monday next only,

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.

The STIFF-ROPE DANCER will display many Curious Feats of Activity on the ROPE.—And

LES OMBRES CHINOISES,

Consisting of a variety of scenes and figures, will also be represented in the grandest manner.

1st, A comic scene taken from the public gardens at Paris; or, the Macaroni's escape from a shower of rain. In the above piece, a hornpipe will be introduced before the rain.

2d. The duck-hunting; or, the active fisherman.

3d. The countryman's fall from the tree, &c.

4th, A comic scene, called, the Disappointed traveller,—the broken bridge, and humorous dialogue song,

5th, A humorous scene of a cobler's wife and child; or, the cat's escape with the dinner out of the pot, &c.

6th, The comic magician's curious entertaining metamorphoses.

7th, A sea-storm amazingly executed, with thunder and lightning, ships in distress, shipwreck, and sea monsters appearing, &c. &c. well known at Astley's Riding School, Westminster-bridge.

These are the original Ombres that were exhibited in Panton street, and Piccadilly, with universal applause, in the French language, and now translated into English.

☞ The doors to be opened at seven o'clock, and to begin at eight.

Admittance, Pit 1s.—Gallery 6d.——Places to be taken, and Tickets to be had at the place of performance, from eleven till two o'clock afternoon.

Good music will attend during the performance, and every thing will be conducted with propriety and decorum.

Private performance at any time of the day, by giving two hours notice

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BEEF, PORK, BUTTER, HIDES, &c.

JUST imported from Ireland, and to be SOLD, by auction, at William Grinly's cellars, Timber Buth, Leith, on Friday the 15th April, to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, precisely,

150 Barrels Cow Beef,
14 Tierces and 42 Barrels Ox Beef,
60 Barrels and 40 Half-barrels Ox Mess Beef,
14 Barrels, 20 Half-barrels, and 40 Firkins Prime Pickled Pork,
} Cured December last.

50 Half-barrels Butter, first quality.
42 Firkins, and 20 Half-firkins ditto.
2140 lib. Hog's Lard in fleak.
34 Firkins ditto, rendered quantity 2223 lib.
150 Cow-hides in the hair rounding 85 lib. each.

ALSO,

111 Butts and 50 Small Casks best Pearl Ashes, from Dantzig.
6 Casks American Pot Ashes.

The goods, with catalogues specifying the different lots and terms of sale, may be seen, by applying to William Grinly every lawful day, prior to the day of sale. *LEITH, April 4. 1785.*

SALE of TEAS, &c. by Public Roup.

To be Sold by Auction, upon Tuesday the 5th current, betwixt the hours of twelve and one noon, by orders of the Proprietors, at the Counting-house of THOMAS WALKER AND SONS, Quality-street, Leith,

A FEW Chests exceeding fine high-flavoured BLACK TEAS, which came home by the Royal Henry, General Coote, and York East-Indiamen.—Likewise a few boxes of FRESH LEMONS, with a few barrels of LONDON PORTER.—These goods may be viewed at any time betwixt and the sale.

At their Warehouse may be had,

A quantity of English Plaster or Stucco, Burr Stones for flour mill-stones, London Porter in whole and half hogsheads, an assortment of Dutch Flax, a few firkins Irish and English Butter.

LANDS NEAR BERWICK.

TO be SOLD at the Red Lion in Berwick upon Tweed, on Monday the second day of May next, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, in the following lots,

LOT I. The Lands called NEW WATERHAUGH, situated about a mile and a half from Berwick aforesaid, at the yearly rent of 147 l.

Upon these lands there is an elegant and convenient mansion-house, fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family, with a large garden, chaise-house, farm-house, and other suitable offices. The estate is beautifully situated on the banks of the rivers Tweed and Whittaker, of a rich soil, and a considerable part of it occupied as garden grounds. On this estate is also a considerable quantity of fir, ash, and other trees, full grown, and fit for cutting.

LOT II. The Lands called FAIRNEY FLAT, situated about two miles from Berwick aforesaid, let at the yearly rent of 65 l. This estate is well inclosed, and every way in good order.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr Edward Willoby town-clerk of Berwick, or the Reverend Dr Robert Henry Edinburgh.

N. B. Both these estates are on the north side of the Tweed.

On Wednesday morning will be published

BY WILLIAM CREECH,

THE PROPOSED SYSTEM OF TRADE WITH IRELAND EXPLAINED

EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, NEW TOWN.

THE REVEREND MR CLEEVE will continue to take down the names of Subscribers every day this week, from one to two o'clock, at Montgomery and Steele's, Princes Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE to be Rouped.

TO be ROUPED and SOLD, the WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to a Gentleman in St David's street, New Town, consisting of an elegant set of drawing-room and dining-room Furniture, lately purchased, and of the most fashionable taste. There is a handsome and very elegant Book Case, made of the finest veined mahogany, picked for the purpose, together with a remarkably genteel Paper Press neatly fitted up.

There is every Article complete for two genteel Bed Rooms, with several Beds of the richest Damask. There is also a considerable collection of [illegible] and China.

The Roup to begin at ten o'clock each day [illegible] the 6th of April, and to continue till all is disposed of. Mrs Paterson auctioneer.

At DENOVAN BLEACHFIELD,

By Falkirk—1785.

ALEXANDER COLVIN bleaches Cloth at the following prices, viz. All Plain Linen, wrought in a 900 Reed, and under, at 2½ d. per yard—1000, 1100, and 1200, at 3d.—1300 and 1400, at 3½d.—1500 and 1600, at 4d.—1700, and all above, at 5d.——And all kinds of Figured Linen, Tweels, Cambrics, Cottons, &c. at reasonable prices.

CLOTH for this Field is taken in, at Edinburgh, by William Dawson merchant, Lawnmarket, George Anderson merchant, below the Cross, and James Charles hosier, Bridge-street; at Leith, by William Robertson merchant on the Shore; at Kirklisten, by William Shankly merchant; at Linlithgow, by Widow Syme merchant, at the Dog-well; at Borrowstounness, by James Addison, sen. merchant; at Falkirk, by John Gourlay merchant; at Stirling, by William Christie merchant; at St Ninians, by William Hewit merchant; at Down, by Peter Smith merchant; at Alloa, by James Allan surveyor, and John Shaw weaver; at Glasgow, by Messrs Millar and Ewing merchants, John Ure, at Colquhoun, Shiels, and Company's yarn shop, and by George Colvin merchant; at Cumbernauld, by James Renny baker; at Kilsyth, by Alexander M'Dougal merchant; at Carron, by Mrs M'Farlane; at Carron-Shore, by Alexander M'Cara merchant; and at the Bleachfield—At all which places receipts will be given.

☞ Yarn bleached at this Field this season, if 18 hier and above, at 10d.; if coarser, 1s. per spindle.

ROSS-SHIRE BLEACHFIELD,

At Culcairn—1785,

On a green dry soil, with plenty of spring and river water.

WILLIAM TAIT will lay down cloth as soon as the weather will permit, and bleaches at the following reasonable rates, viz.

700, three fourths wide, at one penny halfpenny per yard.
800 and 900, at twopence.
1000 and 1100, twopence halfpenny.—1200, threepence.
1300 and 1400, threepence halfpenny.
1500 and 1600, at fourpence.
1700 and all above, at fourpence halfpenny.
Cambrics, twopence halfpenny—Lawns, twopence.
Cotton cloth or demities, fourpence.
Linen yarn, eightpence per spindle.
Diapers, sheetings, and tweelings, in proportion to their breadths.

Cloth taken in for this field at Inverness, by William Fraser, deacon of the weavers, and Robert Rodgers merchant; at Dingwall, by George Mackay merchant; at Tain, by George Murray merchant; at Milntown, by John Montgomery merchant; at Cromarty, by Hugh Munro wheeler; at Bewly, by Alexander M'Rae merchant; and at the bleachfield;—at all which places receipts will be given, and the cloth returned to these several places free of any charges.

William Tait, sensible of the obligations he owes to his friends and employers for several years back, has been at considerable expence and pains to render this field so complete as to enable him to give them satisfaction, in hopes to merit the continuance of their favours, and establish the reputation and utility of this as the most convenient bleachfield for this and the neighbouring counties.

N. B. He also takes in yarn to be woven, and returned in cloth whitened. No cloth or yarn to be returned without ready money.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

VERITY; OR, FACTS AND QUERIES.

Humbly submitted to the Consideration of all impartial Persons.——NUMBER III.

I. THE quotations in my last letter shew, that the majority of the Faculty of Glasgow College had trampled, in the most violent manner, upon justice and liberty, in their prosecution of Professor Anderson. The following quotations from the same memorial will shew, that they were equally bold and steady in their attacks upon the inferior defences of justice, and the rights of every British subject.

"It is indeed too well known [says the Lord Advocate] that the members of this University have for a considerable time past been much divided on other matters; and perhaps *to this cause* the prosecution against Mr Anderson is in a good measure to be ascribed. An answer is given to your Lordships in name of the University as a *party* in the cause distinct from Dr Macleod. Surely this was a very unguarded step on their part. The complainer understood those gentlemen, who call themselves the University, to be his *judges*, and not his *party*. It is not common for a Sheriff, or other inferior judge, to answer a bill of suspension, whether upon the ground of incompetency or iniquity; and yet he might do it with the same propriety that the University of Glasgow has made itself a party in this cause. Their own minutes of the 29th of January, and 5th of February [1783], will shew who they are, who call themselves the University. By these it appears, that the determination of the Faculty was carried by the Principal's casting vote; so that the University was Mr Clow, Mr Millar, Dr Stevenson, Mr Richardson, Mr Young, and the Principal; though it really consists of no fewer than sixteen members, exclusive of the Chancellor. As to the other members, some were not present; some voted against that majority, though they did not protest; and some did protest, and gave this reason: *because they are perfectly convinced, that the protest must, from the complexion of the cause, and the variety of circumstances connected with it, prove in the issue highly detrimental to the interest and prosperity of the University.*

"The complainer must now consider himself as having two different parties to combat. 1mo, Dr Macleod, who was his prosecutor before the College Court. 2do, Those Professors *who have thrown off the mask*, and avowedly joined in the prosecution, by stating themselves as *parties* before your Lordships. If it shall appear that they have also been, and must be, *witnesses*, this will make a strange jumble of *interests*, and of *characters*, in the present litigation."

The majority of the Faculty not only practised all the iniquities already mentioned, but they shewed the same spirit in the manner in which they took down the evidence, and by refusing to the person accused the liberty of taking notes during the trial. As to the last, says the Lord Advocate,—"That a party in any cause should not be allowed to take notes of the procedure, in order to assist his memory in conducting his own cause; that he should be denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, like a state criminal, *when shut up for treason*, is an act of power on the part of judges, which, it is believed, those of the *Supreme Court* would think *rather too strong* for them to exercise.

"It would be endless to enumerate all the instances of *partiality* which are to be met with in these proceedings. Declarations, not upon oath, have been admitted as part of the proof. Objections and protests made by Mr Anderson refused to be admitted into the proceedings. He and his witnesses *insulted*; particularly Dr Reid, (professor of Moral Philosophy), being called as a witness, and having given his testimony, Dr Macleod was allowed to give in an *abusive paper against him*; and when the Doctor offered a written answer, the same was not admitted into the proceedings."

When such was the flagrant injustice of the majority of the Faculty of the College, it would have been wonderful indeed, if the Court of Session had not immediately put a stop to their proceedings, which they accordingly did; and the complainer was in hopes, that the public clamour, and the fear of punishment, would have made them observe the forms, at least, of justice, in their future conduct. In this, however, he was mistaken; for, in a few months afterwards, they shewed a contempt for law and justice, which, it is hoped, for the honour of human nature, is very seldom to be met with in any country of Europe.

In March last, Mr Andrew Crawford, a gown student, complained to the Principal of Mr Anderson, because he would not allow him to attend his class privately during the remainder of the session. Mr Anderson's defence was, that *he could not allow him*, because, if he did, he would act in opposition to the *statute*, to the *practice*, to the *rights of the other students*; and to the interests of a *good education*, as other students would follow his example. The majority of the Faculty, however, declared that Mr Anderson had acted improperly, and ordered him to receive Mr Crawford, which he accordingly did, after protesting against the sentence, because contrary to statute, and practice, and the interests of learning; and because unjust to himself, as they would not allow him a proof of facts in his own defence. But the majority of the Faculty did not stop here, as appears by the following extracts.

Copy of a letter from Mr Anderson to the Principal, April 5th, 1784.

"I am in a particular manner summoned by you to attend a meeting of the Faculty this day, 'To consider of certain reports concerning a representation made by the Professor of 'Natural Philosophy to his students, in regard to the Faculty's 'decision in the case of Andrew Crawford.' These are your words. Were I to wait upon the Faculty in consequence of that order, it would be only to shew my respect by bowing, and retreating without uttering a word; and this letter surely is more respectful than such a bow, and retreat. Need I tell you, that I have no business with your *reports*? Take your precognition, and give me a libel in due form. My treatment from the Faculty in May last, and lately in the case of Mr Crawford, has been so very extraordinary, that I will be present at no examination upon *reports*; and if I were, I would give no answers, and ask no questions. But as soon as I shall receive a *libel*, I will wait upon the Faculty, and stand upon my defence as law directs; and particularly with the aid of counsel, open doors, extracts, and not in a private house."

The Faculty appointed Mr Anderson to be summoned to attend a meeting to be held next day, April 6th, with *certification* that, if he did not attend, he would be proceeded against for *contumacy*.

"Extract from the minutes of Faculty, April 6th, 1784. The meeting proceeded to the business which they had under consideration at the meeting of yesterday. And Mr Anderson having appeared, *the reports concerning his behaviour in his class, relative to the decision in the case of Andrew Crawford, one of his students*, were stated to him several times, *viva voce*, by the meeting; and Mr Anderson was desired by the meeting to say, whether he had any thing in answer as to the truth or falsehood of said reports? To which Mr Anderson replied, that he would say nothing till those reports were put down, and given to him in writing. And the meeting having repeatedly required, that he give some further answer, expressing their desire, that he would state to the meeting the transaction referred to, as it really happened, and their unwillingness to proceed in this matter with the formality of a regular trial, and stating to him their readiness to admit of any proper explanation upon his part.

"Mr Anderson still persisted in refusing to give any account of the matter, though he was informed, that such refusal must be considered as inconsistent with his duty as a Professor, and must subject him to the consequences of such behaviour. Mr Anderson was desired to withdraw, after dictating the following protest, *viz.*

"Mr Anderson being ordered by the meeting to withdraw; before leaving it, he, taking instruments in the clerk's hands, protests against the procedure of the Faculty against him.

"Because when they asked him questions concerning *reports against himself*, as mentioned in the two last mandates, *he repeatedly and distinctly offered to give answers to the*

estions put to him, provided they were given to him in writing, or put into the minutes; and for *other reasons of protest to be afterwards given.*

"The meeting having taken into consideration the letter sent by Mr Anderson yesterday, and his behaviour as above mentioned, find unanimously, that the disrespect and contempt shown to the meeting by his refusing to give any satisfaction to the meeting concerning his conduct, is inconsistent with the duty of a Professor, subversive of the order and discipline of the University, and deserving of academical censure.

"The meeting, therefore, hereby, do unanimously [who were the members that made up this unanimous meeting, the clerk of the Faculty has not declared] suspend him from all exercise of academical discipline in the common Hall, and other meetings of the Jurisdictio Ordinaria; and declare that he shall remain under this censure till the Faculty shall receive satisfaction concerning his behaviour; and they appoint this sentence to be intimated to Mr Anderson."

Mr Anderson's reasons of protest against the procedure and sentence of the Faculty, April 6. 1784.

"1st. Because the procedure and sentence on that day is founded upon the sentence of the Faculty on the 23d of March 1784, concerning Andrew Crawford, which sentence is illegal and unjust, as is shown in Mr Anderson's reasons of protest, dated April 5, 1784; and which are now delivered to the meeting.

"Different from that sentence as to its foundation and merits, there is no charge against Mr Anderson in the minutes of April 5th and April 6th, but three, viz. *Reports of what he had said to his class, his Letter to the Principal, and his refusing to answer questions unless they were put down, and given to him in writing, or entered in the minutes.*

"2d. Because if Mr Anderson was condemned by the Faculty on the 6th instant, on account of *reports*, no sentence can be more unjust, as it is easy to raise a report, and as the most perfect innocence is no defence against it. Thus, for instance, it has been reported, that Mr Anderson excited a great number of students to insult Professor Young and Professor Jardine, by hissing at them in a public College Hall, on the evening of the 3d instant, though Mr Anderson knew nothing of that meeting, nor of the insult, till some time afterwards, when he was informed by one of the students, that enquiry was making in order to bring the numerous offenders to punishment. But as reports are only mentioned in the mandate, and not in the sentence, it may be supposed that it rests upon the two other reasons.

"3d. Because Mr Anderson, in his Letter, insists upon nothing but what is the right of every British subject, viz. a Libel, the aid of counsel, open doors, extracts, and a trial not in a private house. Now, to condemn him *without a libel*, and *without the aid of counsel*, and *without taking any evidence*, which, in fact, was the case on the 6th instant, is highly iniquitous; and to stop iniquities of this kind the Court of Session gave a sist to the procedure of the Faculty in May last.' [Here are quoted acts of Parliament concerning the mode of carrying on trials in Britain, which is the very reverse of the mode by which Mr Anderson was tried both now and formerly; and which was *contrary to the practice both in this and in other Universities.*]

"4to. Because, when Mr Anderson would give no answers to questions unless they were put down and given to him in writing, he did nothing but what was his *right* and his *duty* as a British subject. A verbal question, and a verbal answer from a court that is proceeding without a *libel*, *counsel*, and *spectators*, [illegible] himself; and he can have no proof of the injustice, because *he has no witnesses*, and it becomes an altercation between the court and him; a circumstance so dreadful, that it is one of the modes of trial which distinguishes *Popish inquisitions* from *British courts* both *civil* and *ecclesiastic*. Need it be added, that all *trials of this kind*, and *all questions that have so much as the appearance of a snare, are directly contrary to every idea of British liberty, and ought not to be answered, though put with no ensnaring design, because they may form a precedent for injustice and tyranny.* Impartial persons are astonished that this procedure should take place in a Presbyterian College, and about an hundred years after *similar inquisitions* were exercised by the Scots Privy Council, in order to oppress the friends of liberty; but which at last produced the *revolution, the claim of rights*, and *a mode of trial* that has evidently ever since, and is known to the clergy, and to men of law, under the name of *super inquirendis.*"

Query. Can any instance of injustice, and of a contempt for even the forms of justice, be produced, that will equal the above proceedings of the majority of the Faculty of Glasgow College? Did Judge Jefferies in England, and the persons who at the same time acted like him in Scotland, preserve the forms of justice, even when they committed the most atrocious deeds? And does any lawyer, or person that is conversant in the history of those times, recollect any example that comes up to the above proceedings? For, does it appear from the above facts, that a British subject was condemned, and deprived of his office, without a *libel*, without *counsel*, without *spectators*, without an *accuser*, without bringing a single *proof*, and upon *reports* which the judges dared not to *commit to writing*; and that this was done by persons who had lately received a sist from the Court of Session to their unjust proceedings; and though one of the complaints to that Court was, that they had not marked in the minutes the things that were actually said, and which could not be proved because there were no spectators? Is it not a curious fact that these were not *reports* concerning words that were uttered in the dark, or in a corner; but words that were said to have been uttered in broad daylight, and before a whole class, some of whom were related by consanguinity to the majority? and that there is not a *proof* that Mr Anderson uttered any words whatever concerning Mr Crawford or his affair; much less that he uttered any words that were blameable? Ought not therefore Mr Cowper and Mr Candlish, with their associates, to have taken these facts into their serious consideration, before they published their advertisements in the newspapers?

The conclusions from these facts, and the answers to these queries, are so obvious, and so important to every British subject, that I will only add, that I am,

With the greatest respect and esteem,

IMPARTIAL PERSONS,

Your faithful,

And most obedient servant,

VERITY.

February 23. 1785.

From the London Papers, March 31.

LONDON.

Yesterday the Speaker of the House of Commons attended the House as usual, but no members being present to ballot for the contested election for Buckinghamshire, he adjourned to this day.

Mr Pitt's expedient for getting rid of the present difficulties which surround him from all quarters on the subject of the Irish propositions, we understand now to consist of a new scheme of establishing Commissioners from both countries to settle the business at leisure. How far any protraction of this kind will satisfy the Irish, we cannot determine; but, of all things, it appears most improbable, that the English merchants should leave the management of their commercial rights to a set of men who will evidently receive their appointment from a Minister, who, in his intercourse with them hitherto, seems to have discovered but little attention to their interests.

Yesterday, and not before, Thomas Orde, Esq; set off for Ireland.

The friends of this country will rejoice in the disposition which seems to be taking place in parliament—to refer questions of high and national concern to commissions and committees. Mr Dempster, seeing the effect of precipitation, and the ill-humour occasioned by not consulting the parties interested, in great events, has determined to move for a committee to *consider* of a proper mode of conducting British fisheries. This committee will receive information *previous* to the introduction of any bill; and no faction, either in or out of power, will have either motive or opportunity to obstruct or pervert it. This is the way of doing business that has the good of the public, and not the fame or interest of individuals, for its object.

At present no less than four noble authors have made their appearance in print, on the commercial arrangements of Ireland, and Parliamentary Reform bill.—These are Lord Rivers, Lord Sheffield, Lord Nugent, and Lord Mountmorris. It must be allowed their several productions are all candidly written, and with a most commendable view, to appease the disquietude of individuals, and the general good of the empire.

Yesterday, arrived two mails from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth, one by the Hampden Packet, in eleven days; the other by the King George Packet, in twenty-five days.

The letters received by the above packet bring an account of several American vessels being arrived at that port, whose cargoes met with a ready sale; the Portuguese giving very great encouragement to the subjects of the new states, so as in some measure even to prejudice their old friends the English.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office from the Duke of Dorset at Paris, which were immediately sent to the King.

This morning some dispatches were received from Virginia, which were brought over in the Thompson, Captain Bell, arrived at Bristol.

Continental politics are in a perpetual fluctuation; one mail contradicts all the speculation of the preceding one; opinions vary according to the particular complexion and interest of individuals; yet the far greater part think a war at present inevitable.

In all the frontier garrisons of France and French Flanders, Commissaries are busily employed in purchasing forage for the King's troops, and their exertions have not been in the least remitted since the late reports of a pacific tendency.

No settlement is yet made with the Court of France, respecting the cession of Gambia, which the French have occupied in opposition to the articles of peace. Our government have it in contemplation to wrest the possession of it from them by force, and Commodore Thompson is now waiting for his final orders to put that project in execution. *Morn. Post.*

By the last accounts from the West Indies, government have received from General Matthew, Governor of Grenada, an act of assembly, whereby forty thousand pounds island currency have been granted for building a dock-yard there. The ministry have adopted the plan, and a bill is now preparing to be brought into Parliament for carrying this scheme into execution. The Master-General of the Ordnance has had the plan of the intended dock-yard laid before him, and has sent to send out an engineer to superintend the work.

An order has lately been sent to Ireland for two more regiments on that establishment to be prepared to embark for foreign service: The number now going abroad from the sister kingdom amounts, therefore, to 4800 men, of which 3000 are to go the Leeward Islands; where, on the exchange of the garrisons, there is to be augmentation of 300 men in the island of Antigua, 250 at St Kitt's, 200 at Barbadoes, 150 at St Vincent's (and proportionably in the other smaller islands) more than on the late peace establishment. The reason of this is, that the French have not reduced the number of soldiers in the island of Martinico; and at St Lucia they are collecting a garrison nearly equal to that which was there at the breaking out of the late war. The garrisons at Jamaica are also to be augmented with a whole regiment and a company of artillery, according to the plan of agreement between Administration and the new Governor, Lord Dunmore; the soldiers are, however, to be employed as labourers, &c. on the new intended fortifications, which are to be commenced building as soon as possible after the new Governor arrives there.

Orders are sent to Plymouth, for a draft to be made of a number of shipwrights, caulkers, &c. to be shipped for Newfoundland, to fit out several small vessels that are to be employed as cruisers, for the better protection of the fishery.

A difficulty has been started between our civil governors in America and the Congress, concerning the evacuation of Niagara, Detroit, and some other posts upon the Upper Lakes.—General Haldimand first refused to give them up, though they came within the American boundary line, and his conduct has in that particular, been in some measure approved by ministers; so that the 29th and 31st regiments are ordered immediately to relieve the 8th regiment, now in possession of those forts.

His Majesty's ships Adamant, Admiral Hughes, and Hermione, Captain Stone, were both left well at Barbadoes, the 7th of January.

The Montague, Brittel, and Dublin, Smith, from London for the East Indies, are arrived at Madeira.

On Tuesday the General Elliott East-Indiaman, Captain Drummond, sailed from the Motherbank for Coast and Bay.

The Inconstant, Captain White, of 36 guns, at Deptford, is ordered to convey the transports from Portsmouth to Gibraltar, with troops for that garrison. This precaution is taken on account of the piratical corsairs, who commit depredations upon all nations.

A company of the Artillery at Woolwich is ordered to prepare to embark for Gibraltar, to relieve the corps coming home from thence.

Very large commissions are lately come over to buy up saddle horses for the Dutch service. The number wanted are about 3000, as the States are going to revive their old regiment of cuirassiers, and to raise two new regiments of cavalry.

According to the foreign papers, the Court of Spain has augmented the wages of seamen, for the purpose of inspiring them with a proper zeal in the mediated grand attack on Algiers, in which some of the flower of the nobility go as volunteers. Boats out of number are building, calculated to endure a rough sea, as well as block batteries on wheels erecting to move from place to place, on landing, and seising the principal avenues where the besiegers intend to fix their quarters.

Invention is on the rack, on the part of the Spanish Court, and its arch enemy the Algerine Prince, is projecting engines of destruction. It seems resolved to reduce the fort of Algiers to ashes: the gold of Peru is not to be spared: the honour of the Crown is at stake. "And I do declare," says the King, "that these sums of money, which have been consumed in divers emergencies, in preparations against the enemy, and which it has given me extreme grief to take, I shall have the comfort of seeing employed to the best and most salutary purposes."

It is a curious fact, that all our trading vessels which go up the Mediterranean, as well as all our West India ships, which in their outward-bound voyage are obliged to steer not far from the tract of the Algerine corsairs, make it a constant rule to get a Mediterranean pass from the Admiralty, for which they pay 3 or 4 l. and which pass describes the name and burthen of the vessel. Of this instrument the Algerine and other Barbary corsairs have a duplicate, and every ship they meet with at sea, of inferior force to themselves, they instantly board, in order to examine their pass, making a prize of all vessels, or at least carrying them into port (from whence they are not released without much trouble and expence) if the same cannot be produced. This is a badge of slavery which would be spurned at, if imposed by a more formidable enemy, yet is laid on all the northern powers, though the largest ship belonging to these robbers is not equal to one of our 32 gun frigates.

Great complaint has lately prevailed among the merchants trading to the Mediterranean, that the Moors no longer pay that respect to the English flag which they used to do, several vessels having lately been plundered by them, notwithstanding the passes they had on board from the Admiralty.

A correspondent in a letter, dated the 14th inst. gives us information, that on the preceding Sunday, M. Caron de Beaumarchais had been released from his temporary confinement, and adds the following particulars:—"It is much, says he, to the credit of the Baron de Breteuil, that as he had received from the King the order for setting Beaumarchais at liberty, he instantly drove to Paris, and went to M. Le Noir, who about eleven o'clock at night repaired in person to St Lazare, where he found Beaumarchais writing a memorial to his Majesty, which puts his innocence, and the falsity of the reports propagated against him, in the clearest point of view. We are given to understand, that it is to be published, and that the principles of liberty are therein established with a boldness, which does infinite honour to the celebrated writer."

A *Girl* of the *Town* in Paris found a pocket-book in the street, which on inspection she found to contain notes of the *Casse de l'Escompte*, to the amount of 282,000 livres, payable to the bearer. Struck with the importance of the loss which the owner must sustain, the charming girl carried the pocket-book with its contents, to M. le Noir, Lieutenant of the Police. The Magistrate, surprised at such an instance of generosity, asked her who she was? She said she was of a good family, whom she had disgraced. M. le Noir, delighted with her openness as well as generosity, took her address. The proprietor of the book lost no time in repairing to the Magistrate to assist him in the recovery of his property. M. le Noir sent for the girl, and presented her and the book together to the gentleman, relating to him at the same time her behaviour. The gentleman demanded in rapture, what reward she would receive for her generosity and truth?—"The enlargement," replies she, "of three of my unfortunate companions who are now imprisoned in the House of Salpetriere, for having yielded like myself, by hard necessity, to the prostitution which they abhor." This new demonstration of virtue still exalted her in their esteem. Her companions were relieved, and the gentleman further insisted on her acceptance of a pension of 1200 livres, with which she declared she would settle in some of the provincial convents, for her family would not receive her.

The following ships of war are now building at the King's and Merchants Yards in the River;

*	Impregnable	90	*	Swiftsure	74
*	Boyne	98		Ramilies	74
*	Windsor-Castle	98		Colossus	74
*	Prince	90		Somerset	74
*	Menotaur	74		Gorgon	74
	Majestick	74		Adventurer	74
	Captain	74		Woolwich	44
	Zealous	74		Aquiton	44
	Veteran	64		Jason	36
					36

The ships marked thus * are building in the King's Yards at Woolwich and Deptford.

As the King of Prussia is soon to take the field with *two hundred and fifty thousand men*, in order to settle the differences upon the Continent, lately broached by the Emperor, a correspondent has favoured us with a list of the Princes whom the Prussian monarch requires to declare if they mean to side with him, or against him, viz.

		Men.
Hanover,	—	
Brunswick,	—	30,000
Buckeburg,	—	5,000
Hesse,	—	1,500
Hanau,	—	15,000
Osnaburgh,	—	1,500
Munster,	—	1,500
Dillenburg,	—	5,000
Darmstadt,	—	2,500
Wurtenburg,	—	5,000
Fulda,	—	3,500
Weilburg,	—	1,500
Usingen,	—	2,000
New Vite,	—	
Saxony,	—	1,000
		30,000
		105,000

PRICE of STOCKS, March 31.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	Ditto New Ann. 54¾ a ⅞.
3 per cent. Stock, 88¼ a ⅜ a 88 a ½.	Ditto 1751, —
	India Stock, ſhut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 54½ a 55.	India Bonds, paid, —
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Ditto unpaid, 2 a 3 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 16 diſc.
Long Ann. 16½.	Exchequer Bills, —
Short Ann. 1778, 21¼.	
South Sea Stock, —	WIND AT DEAL,
3 per cent Old Ann. ſhut.	March 30. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 31.

"The Speaker came down to the Houſe of Commons to-day *pro forma*, but was unable to make a Houſe, or get, indeed, a ſingle member to attend him, although the Iriſh buſineſs ſtood for this day.

"The very extraordinary want of attendance in the repreſentatives of the people, gives no little diſſatisfaction even to all parties, and the Miniſter is much blamed for not cauſing a ſufficient number to come down to the Houſe, to ballot for a Committee on the Buckinghamſhire election, as it is conſidered a matter wholly within his power, ſhould he chuſe to do it.

"It is now confidently whiſpered, and pretty generally believed, that the Iriſh buſineſs will be poſtponed till the next Seſſion, in order to give time for a ſet of propoſitions more likely to meet the approbation of the Britiſh Legiſlature, than thoſe ready to be ſubmitted to their conſideration.

"The want of a Committee on the election for Bucks is particularly hard upon the parties intereſted therein, as the counſel, ſolicitors, witneſſes, &c. are obliged every day to attend on the occaſion.

"The Miniſters are yet retired to their reſpective ſeats for the receſs, and ſcarce a breath of news is ſtirring: indeed, furfeited with air-balloons, little elſe remains at preſent to engage the general attention, than the hiſtory of John Gilpin, which, reſcued from obſcurity at the public readings of Meſſ. Sheridan and Henderſon, now engroſſes all the talk, and is every day coming out in ballads, ſongs, pamphlets, and burlettas.

"Mrs Siddons has at laſt determined on a *comic* character Roſalinda, in As You Like It.——In the above mentioned character, in Portia, and in every other play, where the ſcene lies in a foreign country—the circumſtance of the heroine appearing in breeches, may with great eaſe be ſo obviated, as not, in the ſmalleſt manner, to violate any ſentiment of delicacy."

We are ſorry to mention, that notwithſtanding the exertions of the magiſtrates, to put a ſtop to the deteſtable practice of lamp-breaking, the evil ſtill continues. A young gentleman was this day fined in the Council Chamber for breaking a lamp at the end of the bridge. One would be led to think, that this *frolic*, as it is erroneouſly called, would be given up, eſpecially as the parties concerned, ſhould they have no regard to the police of the town, ſeldom eſcape, being pretty handſomely mulcted, as has been the caſe in ſeveral late inſtances.

The Lovely Mary, Gardner, from London to Leith, was all well in Yarmouth Roads the 31ſt ult.

At the horſe fair in Durham, on Wedneſday laſt, there was a great ſhew, when they ſold remarkably high; and on Thurſday there was the greateſt ſhew of fine fat cattle ever remembered at any fair in that city, which bore very high prices.

By a private letter from a military gentleman of Ireland, in the ſuit of his Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnabrug, we are informed, that the hopes of the neutrality of his Majeſty as Elector of Hanover, in the impending rupture between the Emperor, the Dutch, Pruſſians, and French, are at an end, by ſome movements and arrangements making by his Pruſſian Majeſty, as well as ſome very hoſtile declarations made by the Governor and garriſons of Magdeburgh, where prodigious magazines are forming for the accommodation of an army of 35,000 Pruſſian troops, expected there in April next, which army, they ſay, intends, either with or without permiſſion, to march into the Netherlands, through the Zell and Hanover, leaving ſtrong garriſons in both places, unleſs his Majeſty the King of Great Britain declares in favour of Holland, and ſends a quota of troops to aſſiſt the allied army, purſuant to the ſtipulations agreed to in the Barrier Treaty.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 29.

"Late laſt night, an expreſs to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant arrived at the Caſtle from London, with ſome important diſpatches, if we may judge ſo, from the uncommon buſtle early this morning, and the ſummoning of all the members of our interior cabinet to a council this day."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, March 22.

"At the laſt aſſizes for this town, a trial came on highly intereſting to the ſubject, wherein John Elliot the younger, and Adam Elliot, both of the neighbourhood of Drumanair, in the county of Leitrim, farmers, were plaintiffs, and Mr Abraham Crayton, an officer in the revenue, defendant. By what we can learn, the caſe appeared to be thus:—In April 1781, Mr Crayton, aſſiſted by a party of the military, proceeded from hence (it is preſumed on an information) to the houſe of the plaintiffs, which he reached at the dead hour of night; but not finding ready admittance, forced open the door; A ſcuffle enſued between Mr Crayton's party and the Elliots, in which ſeveral ſhots were fired on both ſides. One of the ſoldiers was wounded in endeavouring to fire into a loft where one of the Elliots had ſtationed himſelf. The other was overpowered, taken, bound, and brought a priſoner to the goal of this town. The plaintiffs brought their actions ſeparately. A verdict was given for 100 guineas for one, and 60 guineas for the other, with coſts. The trial laſted for ſome hours, and the firſt counſellors on the circuit were engaged in it; in the courſe of which it appeared, that Mr Crayton had no peace officer with him, to give the colour of law to the proceedings."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, in your paper of the 1ſt, a letter from a Guild brother of the burgh of Innerkeithing, wherein he alledges, that the Guildry were not unanimous for a Reform propoſed by a meeting of Guild-brothers, Burgeſſes, &c. held here, as he ſays is mentioned in their letter to Mr Macgrugar.

In the firſt place, we muſt obſerve, that this Guild-brother has made himſelf an April fool; and we beg the favour he will pare his ſcull, and read the meeting's letter over again, and obſerve that no ſuch thing is mentioned. Beſides, their letter was wrote (as appears by its date) before any meeting of the Guildry was called, this being thought unneceſſary, the majority conſiſting of Counſellors. A meeting of Guild-brothers, Trades, and Burgeſſes, does not imply that all the Guild-brothers, Trades, and Burgeſſes of the town were preſent; becauſe, with reſpect to the Guildry as a body, they could not meet with Trades and Burgeſſes; and we did not ſay, *at a meeting of the Guildry*. This Gentleman might as well diſpute, that the Burgeſſes were not unanimous, when he was not preſent. He might have contradicted every advertiſement from every borough in Scotland, wherein they mention "the meeting of Burgeſſes unanimouſly agreed." With regard to being unanimous, it is only aſſerted, "This meeting was unanimous." We did not ſay, every Burgeſs, every Tradeſman, or Guild-brother of the town were ſo.

He mentions, that two to one of the Guildry oppoſed the Reform. There were eight to four, viz. eight Counſellors againſt four Guild-brothers not in the Council. Several of the Guild-brothers were abſent, who had attended the committee before, and given their conſent to the Reform, among which number was a Town-counſellor. So far from boaſting their numbers, they did not mention this circumſtance. The Guildry were called by a friend to the Reform, merely to hear their obſervations upon it, rather than to procure their conſent; and their obſervations, after ten days cloſe divan, were what might have been expected from ſuch a majority. The Guildry was a mock; the conſideration of the Reform was a mock; if they determined before hand to oppoſe it. In ſhort, it is impoſſible to procure an unanimous vote amongſt the Trades, Guildry, or Burgeſſes of any burgh. A Counſellor has it in his power to contradict every thing upon the ſame grounds with this gazette Guild-brother. One would imagine, that Ovid had been anciently a Scots Bailie, and had contrived the preſent conſtitution of the burghs: A Counſellor can appear at pleaſure a Burgeſs, a Tradeſman, or a Guild-brother, and vote as ſuch. They put on theſe different ſhapes at command; and were there an incorporation of a certain braying ſpecies of the creation, they would no doubt claim a vote among their friends. Such intruders are certainly hinted at by Æſop:

Quod arbores loquantur, non tantum feræ.

Though he pretends to be in jeſt, we expreſsly declare we are in earneſt.

We might ſuppoſe, that theſe ſeveral erroneous allegations of the Guild-brother may have proceeded from miſtake; and, if he had ended here, no farther notice would have been taken; but when he proceeds to mention the names of individuals, (and in terms not the moſt reſpectful,) who were called to preſide at the meeting of their fellow townſmen, we have reaſon to believe, that malice, not truth, dictated his ſilly paragraph.

I reſolved at the firſt reading of it to anſwer it in terms full of reſentment. Upon more mature conſideration, we find, that the author is connected with a ſet among whom he cannot keep his conſequence, without loſing this with all his other acquaintance; and he muſt ſtoop to be thought a low, mean, cunning fellow by them, in order to be thought prudent and ſagacious by his party. This made us reſolve to paſs him over more eaſily. We even wiſh we were not under the neceſſity to ſay ſo much, leſt it ſhould favour of invective; but when an individual dares to attack openly an individual who did not act for himſelf ſingly, he muſt expect the ſame fate.

Indeed, we need not make any apology; it would be idle to write of him or them in milder terms; for, like a corps of Ruſſians, you muſt ſtea them until they feel. I am mortified at having ſo mean a ſubject to write upon, and in troubling the public with a ſilly diſpute.

It would be better that my brother Guild and myſelf would mind our trades; and not turn politicians, particularly as Mr Pitt has got the ſtart, and in all human probability will cut as *good* a figure as we. Take my advice, therefore, dear brother, and conſent to remain in your preſent ſtate of obſcurity and inſignificance, with another unworthy

MEMBER OF THE GUILDRY.

Inverkeithing, April 4. 1785.

ALPHONSO's favour concerning boys *hickering* on Sundays, is too ſerious for a news-paper. We are hopeful the Magiſtrates will take effectual meaſures for putting a ſtop in future to ſuch profane and dangerous practices, ſo oppoſite to every idea of good order and police.

ARRIVED at LEITH, April 4. Eliſabeth, Henderſon, from Dundee, with wheat; ———, from Cruil, with potatoes and herrings; Jean, Brown, from Glaſgow, with goods; and ſeveral coal-veſſels within the Frith.

GREENOCK.

SAILED, March 26. Jane, Lyon, for Dublin, goods; Jeanie, Ballantyne, for ditto, with ditto; Peggy, Carrick, for Waterford, with ditto.—29. Nelly and Peggy, M'Intyre, for Charleſtown, with goods; Suſannah, Wilſon, for Liverpool, with ditto.—30. Lilly, Sharp, for Halliſax, with ditto.—31. Jean, Law, for Drogheda, with coals; Jeanie, Wilſon, for Cork, with ſugar.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, April 1.

	Beſt.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21 s. 0 d.	19 s. 6 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Barley,	18 6	17 0	16 0
Oats,	14 6	12 6	11 0
Peaſe,	16 6	15 0	— —

QUEENSFERRY PASSAGE.

THE right of Paſſage, and the four Paſſage Boats, with their yawls, plying betwixt the South Queensferry and North Queensferry, are to be LET for one or three years after Whitſunday 1785, or ſuch other period as the proprietor ſhall think proper; and propoſals for a leaſe of the whole Boats, or for one or more of them, may be given in to Mr Samuel Mitchelſon, jun. writer to the ſignet, betwixt and the 20th day of April; and ſuch as are not accepted will be kept ſecret, if deſired.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the houſe of John Lorimer vintner in Dunbar, upon Wedneſday the 27th of April current, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve beforenoon,

The Houſes, Bakehouſe, and Yard, with the pertinents, lying in the burgh of Dunbar, which belonged to Alexander Watt merchant in Dunbar.——The progreſs of writs and articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Tait, town-clerk of Dunbar, to whom, or to Francis Strachan writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, intending purchaſers may apply.

SALE of DISTILLERY UTENSILS, &c.

IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Gartcows, by Falkirk, upon Friday the 15th day of April 1785,

The whole DISTILLERY UTENSILS, belonging to William Gib diſtiller at Gartcows; among which are a ſingling Still, containing upwards of 700 gallons, of working content; a doubling ſtill, upwards of 200 gallons, with worms in proportion; and a very large copper Boiler; all of which are almoſt new, having been little uſed; and the other utenſils are in the moſt complete and ſubſtantial condition.—At ſame time will be ſold, the whole LABOURING UTENSILS, Horſes, Cows, and Victual, at Gartcows, belonging to the ſaid William Gib.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all be ſold off.

The Truſtees for the Creditors of the ſaid William Gib requeſt thoſe Creditors who have not yet ſigned the deed of acceſſion, as formerly advertiſed, to do the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, and which lies in the hands of James Henderſon writer in Falkirk for that purpoſe; and to lodge with him exact notes of their claims againſt Mr Gib, and how conſtitute.

Not to be repeated.

KEIR BLEACHFIELD, 1785.

CHARLES STIRLING bleaches all plain LINEN, yard wide, or under, wrought

In a 900 Reed, or under,	at 2½d.	14 and 1500	at 4 d.
10 and 1100	at 3 d.	1600 and all above	at 4½d.
12 and 1300	at 3½d.		

Narrow Tweelings and Diapers, Satinets, Cambrics, and Long-lawns at 3 d. halfpenny, Damaſks 4 d. halfpenny—Sheetings, broad Damaſks, and Diapers, at reaſonable rates.

Cloth for this Field is taken in at Edinburgh, by Bailie John Lothian merchant, New Exchange; and Edward Ramage merchant, New Town; John Veitch grocer, Leith; Miſs Glaſford, Borrowſtounneſs; James Burges merchant, Linlithgow; Alexander Fleming linen-manufacturer, Kirkliſton; Mrs Rule, Falkirk; James Johnſton merchant, Alloa; John Wilſon merchant, Dunfermline; Alexander Goudlet vintner, Mid-Calder; Miſs Glaſs, Stirling; David Micklejohn weaver, Culroſs; Robert Rentoul merchant, Kincardine; John White weaver, Crieff;—And at the Bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

LUNCARTY and PERTH BLEACHFIELDS.

SANDEMAN, TURNBULL, and CO. carry on buſineſs at both fields, and bleach in the beſt manner, at the following prices:

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding

	per yard.		per yard.
900 warp,	2½ d.	1600,	5½ d.
1000 and 1100,	3 d.	1760 and above,	6 d.
1200,	3½ d.	Diaper,	4 d.
1300,	4 d.	Damak,	5 d.
1400,	4½ d.	Long Lawn,	3 d.
1500,	5 d.	Cambric,	4 d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for theſe Fields, is preſently taken in by JAMES TORRY merchant, Royal Exchange; William Braidwood ironmonger, Graſs-market, Edinburgh; William Coke bookſeller, Leith; James Gillies bookſeller, Glaſgow; John Berrie merchant, Dalkeith; Thomas Mair merchant, Bathgate; Miſs Eupheme Walker merchant, St Andrews; William Main merchant, Cupar Fife; Mrs Janet Bell, Leven; John Melvill and Son, Dyſart; William Philip and Son, Kirkcaldy; Mrs Helen Scott, Anſtruther; Mrs Alexander, Dunfermline; James Duncan merchant, Alloa; Mr James Addiſon, ſenior, Borrowſtounneſs; David Ouchterlonie, Dundee; William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath; John Law merchant, Montroſe; John Bett, jun. in Cupar Angus; Robert Cargill merchant, Dunkeld; James Glaſs merchant, Crieff; David Sandeman merchant, and William Sandeman and Co. Perth; Hector Turnbull at Luncarty, and John Turnbull at Tulloch.

TOLLS TO LET

In the County of Edinburgh,

TO be LET, by public voluntary roup, within the Parliament-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Saturday the 30th of April current, betwixt twelve and two o'clock mid-day,

The TOLLS to be collected at Whitehouſe and Almond Bridge Tollbars, in the diſtrict of Corſtorphine, for three years from and after the 15th day of May next.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of George Zeigler, at the Sheriff-clerk's Office, Edinburgh, any day preceding the roup.

Sundry poſſeſſors of lands in Corſtorphine diſtrict having failed to pay their compoſitions for ſtatute-work 1784 and proceedings, to the Collector—thoſe deficient are required to pay in the ſame to Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, the clerk of the diſtrict, betwixt and the 30th April current; otherwiſe an order will be given for proſecuting them for payment, conform to act of Parliament, without further delay.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 18th of May next, 1785, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That part of the Lands of TREEGATE, lying on the ſouth ſide of the high road leading from Edinburgh to Muſſelburgh, immediately to the ſouth weſt of the old houſe, known by the name of Portobello, conſiſting of about 12 Engliſh acres, with Stable, Barn, Byre, and other Office-houſes, preſently poſſeſſed by Allan Livingſton—Together alſo, with ſeveral Tenements of Houſes at Portobello, poſſeſſed by different tenants, with a Garden, all holding fee of William Muir of Caldwell, Eſq;

The houſe lately in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, conſiſts of three Rooms, and a Kitchen and Garrets, with Hen-houſe, and other conveniences, and the purchaſer could have acceſs thereto immediately.—The Garden conſiſts of about an acre of ground, incloſed by brick and ſtone walls, which are lined with fruit trees of the beſt kinds.

Theſe ſubjects are agreeably ſituated near the ſea, about half way between Edinburgh and Muſſelburgh, and ſeveral of the houſes have been hitherto let to families for the benefit of ſea bathing, and have the conveniency of ſeveral ſtage coaches, paſſing to and from Edinburgh ſeveral times a-day. Part of the grounds afford proper and agreeable ſituations for building on, and might be feued out in lots to advantage.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writs, are to be ſeen in the hands of George Clapperton, writer in Edinburgh. Allan Livingſton at Portobello will ſhew the ſubjects; and thoſe wanting information as to further particulars, or who would incline to treat for a private bargain, preceding the day of ſale, may apply to the ſaid George Clapperton.

FOR WILMINGTON, IN NORTH CAROLINA,

The Brigantine JENNY,

A New Veſſel, and well found, is to be ready to take on board goods at Greenock by the 10th, and will poſitively be clear to ſail by the 25th April.

For freight or paſſage, apply to James Gammill and Company, Greenock.

DIRECT FOR St PETERSBURGH,

The Ship Betſey and Brothers,

DAVID WISHART Maſter,

Will be clear to ſail from Leith the 10th April.

The Betſey and Brothers is a remarkable fine new ſhip, of about 400 tons burthen, ſails very faſt, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Peter Forreſter and Company, Edinburgh, or Peter and Francis Forreſter and Company, Leith.—Who have at preſent for Sale, Peterſburgh Deals and Battons: Alſo Pot and Pearl Aſhes, a few Caſks of good Black Roſin, and ſome old Ruſſia Soap.

Alſo, at the Ruſſia Warehouſe, Exchange, an excellent Aſſortment of Sheeting, Printed Linens, Diapers, and Kitchen Towelling, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Bowmore, in the iſland of Iſay, upon Friday the 8th of April next, at ten o'clock forenoon,

The Hull, Maſts, Sails, Anchors, Cables, Rigging, and other materials of

The Ship JEANIE

OF LIVERPOOL,

Lately wrecked at Luggan Bay, in ſaid Iſland, on her voyage from Savannah to Liverpool. At ſame time and place, all the cargo that is ſaved of ſaid ſhip, will alſo be Sold, conſiſting of about 250 barrels tar, 250 barrels turpentine, 8000 reeds, and 4000 ſtaves.—Alſo 600 pieces of pitch, pine timber of an excellent quality 25 to 50 feet long, and 9 to 14 inches ſquare; 2 new maſts, 54 feet long by 18 inches diameter, and 7 topmaſts, 36 to 43 feet long. The timber, maſts, and ſpars, lie at Luggan Bay, at a ſmall diſtance from Lochindall, where all can be ſhipped with ſafety, and at ſmall expence. The tar, turpentine, and ſhips materials, are lodged at Bowmore, very convenient for ſhipping.

The whole will be ſold off in different Lots, for the benefit of the underwriters, to be received immediately after the ſale, and payment made in caſh or London bills, at two months date. Captain Clark, at Bowmore, will ſhew the cargo and materials, at any time betwixt and the day of ſale.

JOHNSON, WILSON and COMPANY.

GREENOCK, 24th March 1785.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased HENRY LAING, late tenant in Smithfield, near Falkirk.

ALL those who have any demands against the said Henry Laing, are desired to lodge exact notes thereof with James Henderson writer in Falkirk, on or before the term of Whitsunday next, in order that they may be settled and paid off at that term; and those who neglect so to do, will be considered as having no claim against the estate of the said Henry Laing. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of JOHN CAMERON, late drover at Inchrie in Lochaber, are required to produce their grounds of debt and oaths of verity, in the hands of Duncan Campbell, tacksman of Inverscadel, the trustee, betwixt and the 1st day of June next.

The funds will be divided on Thursday the 9th day of June, within the house of Donald Cameron, innkeeper at Maryburgh; and such as do not produce as above, will be cut out from any share in the division.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DUNCAN MACNAUGHTON, Drover in Cathlie.

PATRICK CAMPBELL in Roro, trustee on the real and personal estate of the said Duncan Macnaughton, hereby intimates to the creditors, That in terms of the late bankrupt act, passed in the 23d year of the reign of his present Majesty, he has made up a state of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him, with a scheme of division of the free produce of the money so recovered, and a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, in so far as the same have come to the knowlege of the trustee; all which will lie open in his hands, at his house in Roro, for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, until Tuesday the 4th of May next.

ALSO, The trustee hereby gives notice, that in terms of the statute, a General Meeting of the said creditors is to be held, in the house of John Campbell in Kirktown of Fortingall, upon Tuesday the said 4th of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving payment of the first dividend, and giving such orders as may appear necessary for the future management of the affairs of the bankrupt.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

THAT in the Process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of Messr. Douglas, Heron, and Company, late bankers in Ayr, and their factor and manager, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against John Dobie of Tundergarth and his creditors, Lord Braxfield, Ordinary, by interlocutor of date the 4th day of March 1785, appointed intimation to be made, that the following subject was lately discovered to belong to the said John Dobie, the common debtor, viz. "All and whole one fourth "share of the Westwood Bank, and pertinents thereof, to be laid off from "the upper end of the same, lying within the parish of Tundergarth, and "shire of Dumfries;" and is to be sold as part of the bankrupt's estate. Of which this notice is given accordingly, that the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned. H. S. STEVENSON, Clerk.

Third Notice—Second Term.

THAT in the process of ranking and sale, at the instance of George Ross, only son of the deceased Andrew Ross, late factor over the earldom, and tacksman of the bishoprick of Orkney, and John Heddle writer in Kirkwall, dispones of the said Andrew Ross, and trustees for his creditors, widow, and children, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against William Graham painter in London, now of Houston, son and heir of the deceased Alexander Graham of Houston, and his and predecessor's creditors; the Lord Braxfield, Ordinary thereto, by interlocutor, dated the 9th of March current, assigned the 15th day of June next to the creditors, for producing their claims, rights, and diligences, affecting the estate of the bankrupt; and that for the second term; with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed intimation to be made thereof to all concerned, by inserting the said interlocutor once every week, in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Courant, for three weeks successively, immediately after the date thereof, to the end it may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

GEO. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND GARDEN,

IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within ~~John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh~~, upon Wednesday the 20th day of April instant, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon,

A DWELLING-HOUSE of two stories consisting of three rooms and kitchen, with closets.—Also, A LEIGH HOUSE, BYRE, and STABLE, with a GARDEN adjoining, consisting upwards of a Scots acre, well laid out, and stocked with fruit trees and bushes, and inclosed with a good sencible hedge, lying about an English mile west from the Cross of Edinburgh, pleasantly situated upon the south side of the road to Corstorphin, within the toll-bar, a little south west of the New Town, as presently possessed by John Gilchrist, gardener.

The articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of William Macfarlane, writer to the signet, to whom intending purchasers may apply.

John Gilchrist will show the premisses.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th day of June 1785, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Mill of GLACK, the Lands of GOLD CRAIG and KIRKTOWN, and the Lands of DAVIOT;

all lying contiguous in the parishes of Daviot and Chapel of Garioch, and county of Aberdeen.

These lands consist of 1188 acres or thereby, and the present rent is 322l. 8s. 8d. Sterling in money, 147 bolls meal, 9 bolls bear, and about 20 dozen of poultry, besides carriages and services; and the public burdens are about 23l. and 10 bolls victual.

Upon the lands of Glack, in the centre of the estate, there is a commodious mansion-house, gardens, and offices, fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family; and, on the farm that surrounds the house, formerly in the heritor's own hand, a very complete set of barns, byres, houses for farm-servants, &c. was lately built and slated.

This farm (planting included) contains about 150 acres, divided into regular inclosures properly fenced, well supplied with water, and surrounded with belts of planting and hedges, in the most thriving condition. It has been improved at a considerable expence, and is at present all in grass, and laid down in good condition; the greatest part several years ago.

The adjoining farm of Westmains, about 80 acres, was lately taken into the proprietor's own hand, and inclosed. It is only charged in the rental at 15l. paid for the grass 1783, though the former rent paid by the tenant was 10l. in money, and 24 bolls meal. It would now set to great advantage for plowing; and it has a proper steading of houses of all kinds for a tenant.

No rent is put upon the mansion-house and gardens, &c. nor upon about 50 acres under planting and belts, some of it of the best soil. The wood, consisting of Oak, Ash, Elm, Plane, Fir, &c. is full grown, and of considerable value.

This estate holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at above 700l. Scots. It is of a good soil, well accommodated, and of easy access. A regular post passes near to the house three times a-week. There is a good mill on the estate, which was lately repaired; but no part of the estate is thirled to any mill, except one small possession. Two yearly fairs, in June and October, are held at the Kirktown of Daviot, and there is a right to a weekly market.

For the Encouragement of Purchasers, the Upset Price will be only Eight Thousand Pounds Sterling.

The title-deeds, rental, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of William Walker attorney in Exchequer; to whom, or to Mr Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, persons willing to purchase may apply. William Glennie, at the house of Glack, will show the lands, and a copy of the rental.

NOTICE

To JAMES DOBIES Creditors.

ANY person having claims upon the effects of James Dobie, late of the Nungate of Haddington, who died at Leith Walk in October 1781, will please give in notes of their claims, to Mr Alexander Duncan, Deputy Commissary Clerk of Edinburgh, who will direct them from whom they will receive payment.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS AND SUPERIORITIES

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th of June next, betwixt the hours of four and five in the afternoon,

THE LANDS and SUPERIORITIES after mentioned, which belonged to John Coltart of Areeming, being all parts of the barony of Kirkpatrick-Durham.

LOT I. The Lands of Nether Knockwallach, Upper and Nether Culfad, and Mill of Lochpatrick.

The proven free rent is L. 107 18 7 6-12ths

And the proven value thereof, at 23 years purchase, being held of the Crown, is L. 2482 8 4 6-12ths

These lands give a qualification in the county upon the old extent.

LOT II. The Superiority of the lands of Auchinhay, Boghall, Mossside, Kirkmeadow, Barmossatie, Minnidow, Culshangan, and Knockwalloch.

The yearly feu-duties payable from these lands is - - L. 2 3 3

And the proven value thereof is - L. 214 0 0

LOT III. The Superiority of the lands of Neilson's Kirkland, Turner's Kirkland, Bardarroch, Corse, Barbain, Over Barr, Nether Barr, Holehouse, and Sorehill.

The yearly feu-duties payable therefrom is L. 1 9 3 7-12ths

And the proven value thereof is - L. 237 0 0

LOT IV. The Superiority of the Lands of Kirklebride, Areeming, Upper and Nether Drumhumphreys, Tarbreach, and Garmartine.

The yearly feu-duties payable therefrom is - L. 1 6 8 11-12ths.

And the proven value thereof is - L. 229 0 0

These three last Lots afford each a qualification in the county upon the valued rent; but the purchasers must satisfy themselves as to that, and likewise as to the qualification on the old extent of Lot I.

LOT V. The Superiority of the Lands of Upper and Nether Marcartney, and tiends thereof.

The yearly feu and tiend duty payable therefrom is L. 1 10 11 8-12ths.

And the proven value thereof is - L. 90 0 0

The Lands of Upper Marcartney are valued at 34l. Scots; and the Lands of Nether Marcartney are valued at 134l. Scots.

LOT VI. The House and office in Dumfries, possessed by the said John Coltart, or his subtenants.

The proven rent whereof is L. 12 10 0

And the proven value, being held feu of the town of Dumfries, at ten years purchase, is - L. 125 0 0

The titles, and articles of roup may be seen at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright, factor upon the subjects.

JUDICIAL SALE.

LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE,

CONTIGUOUS TO THE TAY.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d day of June next, betwixt four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Lands and Estate of BALTHYOCK,

GLENCARSE, OVERDURDIE, and fourth part of INCHYRA, all contiguous; the most remote part situated within six miles of Perth, and nigh to the Tay, either separately or jointly, as shall seem most agreeable to purchasers. They will naturally divide in the following lots:

I. The Lands of BALTHYOCK, within four measured miles of Perth, holding of a subject. Proven free rent, including 90 hens at 6 d. each, and 9 chickens, at 3 d. and 8 bolls meal, and 6 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks bear, at 12 s. per boll, is, 391 l. 17 s. 6 d. 6-12ths, at twenty years purchase,	L.	7837	11	1 4-12ths
Planted wood on said estate, being nigh 700 acres, inventoried and valued at		5957	7	9
Total value of Balthyock,	L.	13794	18	10 4-12ths

There is a good mansion-house on Balthyock, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Tay, and adjacent country, suitable offices, kitchen-garden, two large orchards well stocked with fruit-trees, and in a dry and healthy situation. The lands are inclosed, and subdivided with hedge-rows of trees, and the wood is in a very thriving state.

II. The Lands and Barony of GLENCARSE. Free rent, including 16 bolls wheat, at 18 s. 60 bolls barley, and 74 bolls oat meal, at 12 s. 57 capons, part at 8 d. and part at 10 d. and 102 hens, part at 5 d. and part at 6 d. 476 l. 2 s. 1 d. 6-12ths, valued at twenty-five years purchase, including 76 l. 10 s. 6 d. value of planted wood is,		11979	3	7 6-12ths

These Lands hold of the Crown, are valued at 1400 l. finely situated in the opening of the Carse of Gowrie, in the parish of Kinfauns, hard by the Tay, of an excellent soil, and all inclosed and subdivided, with belts of planting. There is a very good house on the lands, occupied by a tenant; but if a purchaser shall chuse to build, more beautiful and convenient situations and delightful prospects are not any where to be found.

III. The Lands of Over Durdie, in the parish of Kilspindy. Free proven rent, converting 15 bolls oatmeal at 12 s. 72 hens at 5 d. and 72 chickens at 3 d. is 96 l. 8 s. 1 d. 8-12ths, valued at twenty-five years purchase, -		2510	3	5 8-12ths
These Lands hold of the Crown, are valued at 167 l. connect with the lands of Glencarse, are mostly inclosed, and capable of considerable improvement. They have an interest in the muir of Durdie; and, on a division, upwards of 120 acres of that muir will fall to them.				
IV. The fourth part undivided of the lands, mill, and fishing of Inchyra, in the parish of Kinnoul. Free rent, converting some wheat, meal, and barley, as above, and casualties at low rates, 45 l. 3 s. 7 d. 8-12ths, at twenty-five years purchase, -		1129	10	11 8-12ths
Rent of Fishing, 35 l. 10 s. 5 d. 6-12ths, valued at sixteen years purchase, L. 568 7 4				
		1697	18	3 8-12ths
Total upset price,	L.	29,882	4	3 2-12ths

The contents of the different estates, by a survey now making, will be afterwards advertised. All the lands, from the nature of the soil, their local situation, and other circumstances, are capable of improvement; and the proprietor has a right to the tithes of the whole.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross, Depute Clerk of Session. For further particulars, apply to John Moir writer to the signet, who will give inspection of the title-deeds, tacks, &c. and to Mr Patrick Miller, town-clerk of Perth. The tenants will shew the different lands.

DAMAGED LINTSEED.

By Order of the Sheriff of Perthshire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Warehouse in the South Inch of Perth, on Thursday the 7th April at 12 o'clock noon, NINETY-TWO HOGSHEADS of DAMAGED LINTSEED.

Upset Prices further Reduced.

SALE of the ESTATE of ORCHARDTON,

In the STEWARTRY of KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of July 1785, the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying in the parishes of Buittle, Kenick, and united parishes of Gelston and Kelton, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres of Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture. Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm-houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office-houses, are in the very best order, most of them having been built within these few years. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, sea-shells, fleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied. The free rent of this estate is 1014l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, an addition of rent having been obtained upon such farms as have been let since the lands were first advertised for sale. Some of the tacks contain obligations upon the proprietor to furnish certain quantities of lime to the tenants, and to be at the expence of building dykes, &c. which are nearly all fulfilled, and the effect of which will be to secure a very considerable rise of rent upon the expiry of the present lease.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting. From a late appretiation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner; in erecting and completing which buildings there has been expended upwards of 3000l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit trees.

The house of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the bay of Hilton, on the Solway frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton. From the bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants without difficulty, by placing nets at low water. Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu and blench duties, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1047l. Scots, which, with two forty-shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

When the estate was last offered to sale, it was exposed at 23,000l. Sterling. For the encouragement of offerers, it is now proposed still further to reduce the upset price.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton-house, William Keith, accountant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale, may apply as above.

The following brief Account may prove Matter of additional Consolation to those afflicted with any Scorbutic Eruption, from the most trifling Appearance on the Skin, to these virulent Ulcers which ultimately endanger the Limbs.

MR WATTS, of Charlotte Buildings, near Gray's Inn, London, was many years subject to an inveterate scurvy from head to foot, which rendered it necessary for him to wear an almost universal bandage. His hands, in particular, were so severely affected, that the nails of his fingers loosened by the humour which corroded them. In this melancholy situation, after various fruitless attempts of the Faculty, he had recourse to MR HAYMAN'S Maredant's Drops, TEN bottles of which made him perfectly whole.

MARCH 1, 1785.

These drops continue to be sold at Mr Hayman's house, and Elaboratory for preparing them, in Great Marlborough-street, London (removed from Queen-street, Golden-square), at 5s. 5d. per bottle, duty included; where may be had a small Tract, manifesting their virtues in many well-authenticated cures.

☞ Observe, that each direction-bill of the Genuine Maredant's Drops is signed by John Hayman, in his proper hand-writing; and that he has appointed them to be sold by all his predecessor's (the late Surgeon Norton's) agents in the kingdom;

Particularly at the following places:

Messrs Husband, Elder, and Company, Edinburgh;

Mr Angus Macdonald jeweller, Glasgow; Mr A. Wylie, Dumfries; Mr Gordon druggist, Aberdeen; Mr Phorson, Berwick; Mr Jollie, Carlisle; Miss Furnas, Wigton; Mr Graham, Alnwick; and of Mr Humble, at Mr Hodgson's, Newcastle.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymist* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

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